

HATCHERY AND GENETIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (HGMP)

Hatchery Program:

Marine Technology Center Coho Program

**Species or
Hatchery Stock:**

Coho (*Onchorynchus kisutch*)
Soos Creek (originally)

Agency/Operator:

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Watershed and Region:

Central Puget Sound
Washington State

Date Submitted:

March 17, 2003

Date Last Updated:

February 10, 2003

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1.1) Name of hatchery or program.

Marine Technology Center Coho Program

1.2) Species and population (or stock) under propagation, and ESA status.

Marine Tech Center Coho (*Onchorynchus kisutch*) - not listed

1.3) Responsible organization and individuals

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Other agencies, Tribes, co-operators, or organizations involved, including contractors, and extent of involvement in the program:

1.4) Funding source, staffing level, and annual hatchery program operational costs.

The Marine Technology Program is part of the Sea Tac Occupational Skills Center (OSC) which is jointly owned and operated by a consortium of South King County school districts. The coho program is a component of the Marine Technology Program curriculum. The instructor, Mr. Joe Weiss, manages the hatchery with the participation of the students. Operating costs of the coho program are incorporated into the overall budget and not itemized.

1.5) Location(s) of hatchery and associated facilities.

Sehurst Park (on Puget Sound) in Burien, Washington.

1.6) Type of program.

Isolated harvest

1.7) Purpose (Goal) of program.

Augmentation

The goal of this program is to provide fish for harvest opportunity and to provide a hands-on learning experience for students enrolled in the program.

1.8) Justification for the program.

The location of this small hatchery facility allows for the rearing and release of an estimated 10,000 coho smolts as well as 15,000 fry along a section of Puget Sound shoreline isolated from any listed populations. The adipose fins are clipped prior to release.

1.9) List of program Performance Standards .

1.10) List of program Performance Indicators , designated by "benefits" and "risks."

Performance Standards and Indicators for Puget Sound **Isolated Harvest** Coho programs.

Performance Standard	Performance Indicator	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
Meet hatchery production goals	Number of juvenile fish released - 10,000 yearlings 15,000 fry	Future Brood Document (FBD) and hatchery records
Manage for adequate escapement where applicable	Hatchery return rates	Hatchery return records

Minimize interactions with listed fish through proper broodstock management and mass marking. Maximize hatchery adult capture effectiveness. Use only hatchery fish	Number of broodstock collected - 80	Rack counts and CWT data
	Stray Rates	Spawning guidelines
	Sex ratios	Hatchery records
	Age structure	
	Timing of adult collection/spawning - mid-Oct to mid-Nov	Spawning guidelines Hatchery records
	Adherence to spawning guidelines - see section 8.3	
	Total number of wild adults passed upstream - 0	
Minimize interactions with listed fish through proper rearing and release strategies	Juveniles released as smolts	FBD and hatchery records
	Out-migration timing of listed fish / hatchery fish - /May	FBD and historic natural outmigration times
	Size and time of release - 500 fpp in April/10-13 fpp in May	FBD and hatchery records
	Hatchery stray rates	CWT data and hatchery records (marked vs unmarked)
Maintain stock integrity and genetic diversity	Effective population size	Spawning guidelines
	Hatchery-Origin Recruit spawners	

<p>Maximize in-hatchery survival of broodstock and their progeny; and</p> <p>Limit the impact of pathogens associated with hatchery stocks, on listed fish</p>	<p>Fish pathologists will monitor the health of hatchery stocks on a monthly basis and recommend preventative actions / strategies to maintain fish health</p>	Co-Managers Disease Policy
	<p>Fish pathologists will diagnose fish health problems and minimize their impact</p>	Fish Health Monitoring Records
	<p>Vaccines will be administered when appropriate to protect fish health</p>	
	<p>A fish health database will be maintained to identify trends in fish health and disease and implement fish health management plans based on findings</p>	
	<p>Fish health staff will present workshops on fish health issues to provide continuing education to hatchery staff.</p>	
<p>Ensure hatchery operations comply with state and federal water quality standards through proper environmental monitoring</p>	<p>NPDES compliance</p>	Monthly NPDES records

1.11) Expected size of program.

1.11.1) Proposed annual broodstock collection level (maximum number of adult fish).

Approximately 80 adults needed.

1.11.2) Proposed annual fish release levels (maximum number) by life stage and location. *(Use standardized life stage definitions by species presented in Attachment 2).*

Life Stage	Release Location	Annual Release Level
Eyed Eggs		
Unfed Fry		
Fry	Marine Tech Lab, Sehurst Park	15,000
Fingerling		
Yearling	Marine Tech Lab, Sehurst Park (Burien)	10,000

1.12) Current program performance, including estimated smolt-to-adult survival rates, adult production levels, and escapement levels. Indicate the source of these data.

Smolt-to-adult survival rate range between .5-1%
Adult return - 80 (average)

1.13) Date program started (years in operation), or is expected to start.

Program started in 1970 (31 years in operation).

1.14) Expected duration of program.

Ongoing

1.15) Watersheds targeted by program.

Central Puget Sound harvest opportunity.

1.16) Indicate alternative actions considered for attaining program goals, and reasons why those actions are not being proposed.

SECTION 2. PROGRAM EFFECTS ON ESA-LISTED SALMONID POPULATIONS.

2.1) List all ESA permits or authorizations in hand for the hatchery program.

None

2.2) Provide descriptions, status, and projected take actions and levels for ESA-listed natural populations in the target area.

2.2.1) Description of ESA-listed salmonid population(s) affected by the program.

- Identify the ESA-listed population(s) that will be directly affected by the program.

- Identify the ESA-listed population(s) that may be incidentally affected by the program.

Puget Sound chinook.

2.2.2) Status of ESA-listed salmonid population(s) affected by the program.

- Describe the status of the listed natural population(s) relative to critical and viable population thresholds (*see definitions in Attachment 1*).

Critical and viable population thresholds under ESA have not been determined.

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-present) progeny-to-parent ratios, survival data by life-stage, or other measures of productivity for the listed population. Indicate the source of these data.

NA

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-1999) annual spawning abundance estimates, or any other abundance information. Indicate the source of these data.

NA

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-1999) estimates of annual proportions of direct hatchery-origin and listed natural-origin fish on natural spawning grounds, if known.

No salmon have been observed spawning in this tiny stream.

2.2.3) Describe hatchery activities, including associated monitoring and evaluation and research programs, that may lead to the take of listed fish in the target area, and provide estimated annual levels of take (see Attachment 1" for definition of take).

- Describe hatchery activities that may lead to the take of listed salmonid populations in the target area, including how, where, and when the takes may occur, the risk potential for their occurrence, and the likely effects of the take.

The release of fish as described in this HGMP could potentially result in ecological interactions with listed species. These potential ecological interactions are discussed in Section 3.5, and risk control measures are discussed in Section 10.11. Implementation of the program modifications provided in this HGMP, and the actions previously taken by the comanagers, are anticipated to contribute to the continued improvement in the abundance of listed salmonids.

No chinook are collected or handled during trapping and spawning. This stream supported no salmon prior to the installation of the fish ladder and pond which were part of the seawall construction in 1970.

- Provide information regarding past takes associated with the hatchery program, (if known) including numbers taken, and observed injury or mortality levels for listed fish.

None

- Provide projected annual take levels for listed fish by life stage (juvenile and adult) quantified (to the extent feasible) by the type of take resulting from the hatchery program (e.g. capture, handling, tagging, injury, or lethal take).

Complete the appended take table (Table 1) for this purpose. Provide a range of potential take numbers to account for alternate or worst case scenarios.

See "take" table

- Indicate contingency plans for addressing situations where take levels within a given year have exceeded, or are projected to exceed, take levels described in this plan for the program.

NA

SECTION 3. RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAM TO OTHER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

3.1) Describe alignment of the hatchery program with any ESU-wide hatchery plan (e.g. *Hood Canal Summer Chum Conservation Initiative*) or other regionally accepted policies (e.g. the NPPC *Annual Production Review Report and Recommendations* - NPPC document 99-15). Explain any proposed deviations from the plan or policies.

None

3.2) List all existing cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, memoranda of agreement, or other management plans or court orders under which program operates.

Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Project Memorandum of Understanding (2001-2002)

Puget Sound Management Plan (1985).

3.3) Relationship to harvest objectives.

3.3.1) Describe fisheries benefitting from the program, and indicate harvest levels and rates for program-origin fish for the last twelve years (1988-99), if available.

Not available. No fish coded-wire tagged during the programs existence.

3.4) Relationship to habitat protection and recovery strategies.

The comanagers resource management plans for artificial production in Puget Sound are expected to be one component of a recovery plan for Puget Sound chinook under development through the Shared Strategy process. Several important analyses have been completed, including the identification of populations of Puget Sound chinook, but further development of the plan may result in an improved understanding of the habitat, harvest, and hatchery actions required for recovery of Puget Sound chinook.

3.5) Ecological interactions.

The program described in this HGMP interacts with the biotic and abiotic components of the freshwater, estuarine, and marine salmonid ecosystem through a complex web of short and longterm processes. The complexity of this web means that secondary or tertiary interactions (both positive and negative) with listed species could occur in multiple time periods, and that evaluation of the net effect can be difficult. WDFW is not aware of any studies that have directly evaluated the ecological effects of this program. Alternatively, we provide in this section a brief summary of empirical information and theoretical analyses of three types of ecological interactions, nutrient enhancement, predation, and competition, that may be relevant to this program. Recent reviews by Fresh (1997), Flagg et al. (2000), and Stockner (2003) can be consulted for additional

information; NMFS (2002) provides an extensive review and application to ESA permitting of artificial production programs.

Nutrient Enhancement

Adults originating from this program that return to natural spawning areas may provide a source of nutrients in oligotrophic coastal river systems and stimulate stream productivity. Many watersheds in the Pacific Northwest appear to be nutrient-limited (Gregory et al. 1987; Kline et al. 1997) and salmonid carcasses can be an important source of marine derived nutrients (Levy 1997). Carcasses from returning adult salmon have been found to elevate stream productivity through several pathways, including: 1) the releases of nutrients from decaying carcasses has been observed to stimulate primary productivity (Wipfli et al. 1998); 2) the decaying carcasses have been found to enrich the food base of aquatic invertebrates (Mathisen et al. 1988); and 3) juvenile salmonids have been observed to feed directly on the carcasses (Bilby et al. 1996). Addition of nutrients has been observed to increase the production of salmonids (Slaney and Ward 1993; Slaney et al. 2003; Ward et al. 2003).

Predation Freshwater Environment

Coho and steelhead released from hatchery programs may prey upon listed species of salmonids, but the magnitude of predation will depend upon the characteristic of the listed population of salmonids, the habitat in which the population occurs, and the characteristics of the hatchery program (e.g., release time, release location, number released, and size of fish released). The site specific nature of predation, and the limited number of empirical studies that have been conducted, make it difficult to predict the predation effects of any specific hatchery program. WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the predation risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP.

In the absence of site-specific empirical information, the identification of risk factors can be a useful tool for reviewing hatchery programs while monitoring and research programs are developed and implemented. Risk factors for evaluating the potential for significant predation include the following:

Environmental Characteristics. Water clarity and temperature, channel size and configuration, and river flow are among the environmental characteristics that can influence the likelihood that predation will occur (see SWIG (1984) for a review). The SIWG (1984) concluded that the potential for predation is greatest in small streams with flow and turbidity conditions conducive to high visibility.

Relative Body Size. The potential for predation is limited by the relative body size of fish released from the program and the size of prey. Generally, salmonid predators are thought to prey on fish approximately 1/3 or less their length (USFWS 1994), although coho salmon have been observed to consume juvenile chinook salmon of up to 46% of their total length (Pearsons et al. 1998). The lengths of juvenile migrant chinook salmon originating from natural production have been monitored in numerous watersheds throughout Puget Sound, including the Skagit River, Stillaguamish River, Bear Creek,

Cedar River, Green River, Puyallup River, and Dungeness River. The average size of migrant chinook salmon is typically 40mm or less in February and March, but increases in the period from April through June as emergence is completed and growth commences (Table 3.5.1). Assuming that the prey item can be no greater than 1/3 the length of the predator, Table 3.5.1 can be used to determine the length of predator required to consume a chinook salmon of average length in each time period. The increasing length of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon from March through June indicates that delaying the release hatchery smolts of a fixed size will reduce the risks associated with predation.

Table 3.5.1. Average length by statistical week of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon migrants captured in traps in Puget Sound watersheds. The minimum predator length corresponding to the average length of chinook salmon migrants, assuming that the prey can be no greater than 1/3 the length of the predator, are provided in the final row of the table. (NS: not sampled.)

Watershed	Statistical Week										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Skagit ¹ 1997-2001	43.2	48.3	50.6	51.7	56.1	59.0	58.0	60.3	61.7	66.5	68.0
Stillaguamish ² 2001-2002	51.4	53.5	55.7	57.8	60.0	62.1	64.2	66.4	68.5	70.6	72.8
Cedar ³ 1998-2000	54.9	64.2	66.5	70.2	75.3	77.5	80.7	85.5	89.7	99.0	113
Green ⁴ 2000	52.1	57.2	59.6	63.1	68.1	69.5	NS	79.0	82.4	79.4	76.3
Puyallup ⁵ 2002	NS	NS	NS	66.2	62.0	70.3	73.7	72.7	78.7	80.0	82.3
Dungeness ⁶ 1996-1997	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	77.9	78.8	81.8
All Systems Average Length	50.4	55.8	58.1	61.8	64.3	67.7	69.2	72.8	76.5	79.0	82.4
Minimum Predator Length	153	169	176	187	195	205	210	221	232	239	250

Sources:

¹ Data are from Seiler et al. (1998); Seiler et al. (1999); Seiler et al. (2000); Seiler et al. (2001), and Seiler et al. (2002)..

² Data are from regression models presented in Griffith et al. (2001) and Griffith et al. (2003).

³ Data are from Seiler et al. (2003).

⁴ Data are from Seiler et. (2002).

⁵ Data are from Samarin and Sebastian (2002).

⁶ Data are from Marlowe et al. (2001).

Date of Release. The release date of juvenile fish for the program can influence the likelihood that listed species are encountered or are of a size that is small enough to be consumed. The most extensive studies of the migration timing of naturally produced juvenile chinook salmon in the Puget Sound ESU have been conducted in the Skagit River, Bear Creek, Cedar River, and the Green River. Although distinct differences are evident in the timing of migration between watersheds, several general patterns are beginning to emerge:

- 1) Emigration occurs over a prolonged period, beginning soon after enough emergence (typically January) and continuing at least until July;
- 2) Two broad peaks in migration are often present during the January through July time period; an early season peak (typically in March) comprised of relatively small chinook salmon (40-45mm), and a second peak in mid-May to June comprised of larger chinook salmon;
- 3) On average, over 80% of the juvenile chinook have migrated past the trapping locations after statistical week 23 (usually occurring in the first week of June).

Table 3.5.2. Average cumulative proportion of the total number of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon migrants estimated to have migrated past traps in Puget Sound watersheds.

Watershed	Statistical Week										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Skagit ¹ 1997-2001	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.92	0.94
Bear ² 1999-2000	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.41	0.52	0.73	0.84	0.92	0.96	0.97
Cedar ² 1999-2000	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.90
Green ³ 2000	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.98	1.00
All Systems Average	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.94	0.95

Sources:

¹ Data are from Seiler et al. (1998); Seiler et al. (1999); Seiler et al. (2000); Seiler et al. (2001), and Seiler et al. (2002)..

² Data are from Seiler et al. (2003).

³ Data are from Seiler et. (2002).

Release Location and Release Type. The likelihood of predation may also be affected by the location and type of release. Other factors being equal, the risk of predation may increase with the length of time the fish released from the artificial production program are commingled with the listed species. In the freshwater environment, this is likely to be

affected by distribution of the listed species in the watershed, the location of the release, and the speed at which fish released from the program migrate from the watershed.

Coho salmon and steelhead released from western Washington artificial production programs as smolts have typically been found to migrate rapidly downstream. Data from Seiler et al. (1997; 2000) indicate that coho smolts released from the Marblemount Hatchery on the Skagit River migrate approximately 11.2 river miles day. Steelhead smolts released onstation may travel even more rapidly migration rates of approximately 20 river miles per day have been observed in the Cowlitz River (Harza 1998). However, trucking fish to offstation release sites, particularly release sites located outside of the watershed in which the fish have been reared, may slow migrations speeds (Table 3.5.3).

Table 3.5.3. Summary of travel speeds for steelhead smolts for several types of release strategies.

Location	Release Type	Migration Speed (river miles per day)	Source
Cowlitz River	Smolts, onstation	21.3	Harza (1998)
Kalama River	Trucked from facility located within watershed in which fish were released.	4.4	Hulett (pers. comm.)
Bingham Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.6	Seiler et al. (1997)
Stevens Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.5	Seiler et al. (1997)
Snow Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.4	Seiler et al. (1997)

Number Released. Increasing the number of fish released from an artificial production program may increase the risk of predation, although competition between predators for prey may eventually limit the total consumption (Peterman and Gatto 1978).

Predation Marine Environment

WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the predation risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP. NMFS (2002) reviewed existing information on the risks of predation in the marine environment posed by artificial production programs and concluded:

1) Predation by hatchery fish on natural-origin smolts or sub-adults is less likely to occur than predation on fry. Coho and chinook salmon, after entering the marine environment, generally prey upon fish one-half their length or less and consume, on average, fish prey that is less than one-fifth of their length (Brodeur 1991). During early marine life, predation on natural origin chinook, coho, and steelhead will likely be highest in situations where large, yearling-sized hatchery fish encounter sub-yearling fish or fry (SIWG 1984).

2) However, extensive stomach content analysis of coho salmon smolts collected through several studies in marine waters of Puget Sound, Washington do not substantiate any indication of significant predation upon juvenile salmonids (Simenstad and Kinney 1978).

3) Likely reasons for apparent low predation rates on salmon juveniles, including chinook, by larger chinook and other marine predators are described by Cardwell and Fresh (1979). These reasons included: 1) due to rapid growth, fry are better able to elude predators and are accessible to a smaller proportion of predators due to size alone; 2) because fry have dispersed, they are present in low densities relative to other fish and invertebrate prey; and 3) there has either been learning or selection for some predator avoidance.

Competition

WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the competition risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP. Studies conducted in other areas indicate that this program is likely to pose a minimal risk of competition:

1) As discussed above, coho salmon and steelhead released from hatchery programs as smolts typically migrate rapidly downstream. The SIWG (1984) concluded that migrant fish will likely be present for too short a period to compete with resident salmonids.

2) NMFS (2002) noted that "...where interspecific populations have evolved sympatrically, chinook salmon and steelhead have evolved slight differences in habitat use patterns that minimize their interactions with coho salmon (Nilsson 1967; Lister and Genoe 1970; Taylor 1991). Along with the habitat differences exhibited by coho and steelhead, they also show differences in foraging behavior. Peterson (1966) and Johnston (1967) reported that juvenile coho are surface oriented and feed primarily on drifting and flying insects, while steelhead are bottom oriented and feed largely on benthic invertebrates.

3) Flagg et al. (2000) concluded, "By definition, hatchery and wild salmonids will not compete unless they require the same limiting resource. Thus, the modern enhancement strategy of releasing salmon and steelhead trout as smolts markedly reduces the potential for hatchery and wild fish to compete for resources in the freshwater rearing environment. Miller (1953), Hochachka (1961), and Reimers (1963), among others, have noted that this potential for competition is further reduced by the fact that many hatchery salmonids have developed different habitat and dietary behavior than wild salmonids. Flagg et al (2000) also stated "It is

unclear whether or not hatchery and wild chinook salmon utilize similar or different resources in the estuarine environment.

4) Fresh (1997) noted that Few studies have clearly established the role of competition and predation in anadromous population declines, especially in marine habitats. A major reason for the uncertainty in the available data is the complexity and dynamic nature of competition and predation; a small change in one variable (e.g., prey size) significantly changes outcomes of competition and predation. In addition, large data gaps exist in our understanding of these interactions. For instance, evaluating the impact of introduced fishes is impossible because we do not know which nonnative fishes occur in many salmon-producing watersheds. Most available information is circumstantial. While such information can identify where inter- or intra specific relationships may occur, it does not test mechanisms explaining why observed relations exist. Thus, competition and predation are usually one of several plausible hypotheses explaining observed results.

SECTION 4. WATER SOURCE

4.1) Provide a quantitative and narrative description of the water source (spring, well, surface), water quality profile, and natural limitations to production attributable to the water source.

The water source for the hatchery facility is a small stream that drains the high bluff area along Seahurst Park in Burien. A diversion box channels part of the stream flow into the Lab where eight 375 gallon rearing tanks and one 6-tray egg incubator are maintained. The utilized water is drained through a 33-foot pipe into Puget Sound. Any overflow not utilized is returned to the stream below the diversion box.

4.2) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish as a result of hatchery water withdrawal, screening, or effluent discharge.

NA

SECTION 5. FACILITIES

Provide descriptions of the hatchery facilities that are to be included in this plan (see Guidelines for Providing Responses Item E), including dimensions of trapping, holding incubation, and rearing facilities. Indicate the fish life stage held or reared in each. Also describe any instance where operation of the hatchery facilities, or new construction, results in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat designated for listed salmonid species.

5.1) Broodstock collection facilities (or methods).

Coho broodstock return to a terminal pond via a fish ladder that is accessible at high tide along Seahurst Beach.

5.2) Fish transportation equipment (description of pen, tank truck, or container used).

NA

5.3) Broodstock holding and spawning facilities.

Broodstock holding facility is a small concrete pond (20' X 15' X 3')

5.4) Incubation facilities.

Eggs are incubated in a 6-tray trough inside the facility.

5.5) Rearing facilities.

Eight 375 gallon fiberglass circular tanks.

5.6) Acclimation/release facilities.

Prior to release, seawater is added to the rearing tanks to acclimate coho prior to direct release into Puget Sound.

5.7) Describe operational difficulties or disasters that led to significant fish mortality.

In recent years, power failures have shut down the fresh water pumps that fill the rearing tanks. This has led to mortality of the fry. River otters have gained access to the terminal broodstock pond and killed some adults.

5.8) Indicate available back-up systems, and risk aversion measures that will be applied, that minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish that may result from equipment failure, water loss, flooding, disease transmission, or other events that could lead to injury or mortality.

The facility has an alarm system and back-up generator for power outages. Staff can be contacted 24/7 by pager or phone.

SECTION 6. BROODSTOCK ORIGIN AND IDENTITY

Describe the origin and identity of broodstock used in the program, its ESA-listing status, annual collection goals, and relationship to wild fish of the same species/population.

6.1) Source.

The original broodstock was acquired from the Soos Creek hatchery in 1970.

6.2) Supporting information.

6.2.1) History.

See section 6.1

6.2.2) Annual size.

80 adults.

6.2.3) Past and proposed level of natural fish in broodstock.

Past - Unknown. Proposed level will utilize adipose-fin clipped adults.

6.2.4) Genetic or ecological differences.

None

6.2.5) Reasons for choosing.

Locally adapted stock.

6.3) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish that may occur as a result of broodstock selection practices.

NA

SECTION 7. BROODSTOCK COLLECTION

7.1) Life-history stage to be collected (adults, eggs, or juveniles).

Adults.

7.2) Collection or sampling design.

Adults enter a concrete holding pond via a fish ladder between October 15 and November 15th.

7.3) Identity.

Adipose-fin clipped adult coho.

7.4) Proposed number to be collected:

7.4.1) Program goal (assuming 1:1 sex ratio for adults):

80 adults (40 males:40 females)

7.4.2) Broodstock collection levels for the last twelve years (e.g. 1988-99), or for most recent years available:

Year	Adults Females	Males	Jacks	Eggs	Juveniles
1988					
1989					
1990					
1991					
1992					
1993					
1994					
1995					
1996					
1997					
1998					
1999					
2000					
2001					

Data source: Co-op (Volunteer) program.

7.5) Disposition of hatchery-origin fish collected in surplus of broodstock needs.

Excess broodstock are killed and frozen on-site for later dissection by students as per the curriculum for the class.

7.6) Fish transportation and holding methods.

No transportation of fish takes place. Concrete pond serves as the holding pond for unripe fish.

7.7) Describe fish health maintenance and sanitation procedures applied.

7.8) Disposition of carcasses.

Carcasses are deposited on adjacent beach and consumed by shorebirds and marine organisms.

7.9) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the broodstock collection program.

NA

SECTION 8. MATING

Describe fish mating procedures that will be used, including those applied to meet performance indicators identified previously.

8.1) Selection method.

Fish are chosen randomly among ripe fish on spawning days.

8.2) Males.

Males are used 1:1

8.3) Fertilization.

Fertilization is done through mixing equal numbers of males and females. For example, eggs from 7 females will be mixed with sperm from 7 males prior to transfer to egg trays.

8.4) Cryopreserved gametes.

NA

8.5) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the mating scheme.

NA

SECTION 9. INCUBATION AND REARING -

Specify any management *goals* (e.g. egg to smolt survival) that the hatchery is currently operating under for the hatchery stock in the appropriate sections below. Provide data on the success of meeting the desired hatchery goals.

9.1) Incubation:

9.1.1) Number of eggs taken and survival rates to eye-up and/or ponding.

Between 25,000-30,000 eggs are taken each year with 11,000-12,000 eggs reaching the eyed stage.

9.1.2) Cause for, and disposition of surplus egg takes.

No surplus egg takes (see section 9.1.1 above).

9.1.3) Loading densities applied during incubation.

9.1.4) Incubation conditions.

9.1.5) Ponding.

Ponding is forced from the trays to the appropriate rearing facility.

9.1.6) Fish health maintenance and monitoring.

9.1.7) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish during incubation.

NA

9.2) Rearing:

9.2.1) Provide survival rate data (*average program performance*) by hatchery life stage (fry to fingerling; fingerling to smolt) for the most recent twelve years (1988-99), or for years dependable data are available..

Not available

9.2.2) Density and loading criteria (goals and actual levels).

Not available

9.2.3) Fish rearing conditions

Not available

9.2.4) Indicate biweekly or monthly fish growth information (*average program performance*), including length, weight, and condition factor data collected during rearing, if available.

NA

9.2.5) Indicate monthly fish growth rate and energy reserve data (*average program performance*), if available.

NA

9.2.6) Indicate food type used, daily application schedule, feeding rate range (e.g. % B.W./day and lbs/gpm inflow), and estimates of total food conversion efficiency during rearing (*average program performance*).

Not available

9.2.7) Fish health monitoring, disease treatment, and sanitation procedures.

Not available

9.2.8) Smolt development indices (e.g. gill ATPase activity), if applicable.

NA

9.2.9) Indicate the use of "natural" rearing methods as applied in the program.

None

9.2.10) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish under propagation.

NA

SECTION 10. RELEASE

Describe fish release levels, and release practices applied through the hatchery program.

Specify any management goals (e.g. number, size or age at release, population uniformity, residualization controls) that the hatchery is operating under for the hatchery stock in the appropriate sections below.

10.1) Proposed fish release levels. *(Use standardized life stage definitions by species presented in **Attachment 2**. Location is watershed planted (e.g. Elwha River).)*

Age Class	Maximum Number	Size (fpp)	Release Date	Location
Eggs				
Unfed Fry				
Fry	15,000	500	April	Sehurst Park
Fingerling				
Yearling	10,000	10-13	May	Sehurst Park

10.2) Specific location(s) of proposed release(s).

Stream, river, or watercourse:

Release point:

Seahurst Park (Burien)

Major watershed:

Central Puget Sound

Basin or Region:

Puget Sound

10.3) Actual numbers and sizes of fish released by age class through the program.

*For existing programs, provide fish release number and size data for the past three fish generations, or approximately the past 12 years, if available. Use standardized life stage definitions by species presented in **Attachment 2**. Cite the data source for this information.*

Release year	Eggs/ Unfed Fry	Avg size	Fry	Avg size	Fingerling	Avg size	Yearling	Avg size
1988								
1989								
1990								
1991								
1992							17,000	18
1993							15,500	15
1994							11,000	15
1995							13,500	14
1996							6,750	12
1997							11,300	13
1998							8,580	13
1999							7,200	14
Average							11,353	14

Data source: Co-op (volunteer) program and Marine Tech Center

10.4) Actual dates of release and description of release protocols.

Fish are released during the month of May. This is done near the completion of the school year so students can participate in the release. After being introduced to a salt-freshwater mixture in the rearing tanks, the salmon are carried to the waters of Puget Sound in plastic buckets and released by the students on an incoming tide.

10.5) Fish transportation procedures, if applicable.

NA

10.6) Acclimation procedures (methods applied and length of time).

Seawater is added to the rearing ponds 10 days prior to release.

10.7) Marks applied, and proportions of the total hatchery population marked, to identify hatchery adults.

All coho are 100% identified with an adipose-fin clip (mass marked).

10.8) Disposition plans for fish identified at the time of release as surplus to programmed or approved levels.

NA

10.9) Fish health certification procedures applied pre-release.

10.10) Emergency release procedures in response to flooding or water system failure.

10.11) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish resulting from fish releases.

All yearling coho salmon will be released in May (late) into the Puget Sound to minimize the likelihood for interaction, and adverse ecological effects, to listed natural chinook salmon juveniles, which migrate seaward as sub-yearling smolts predominately in May. The Puget Sound Technical Recovery Team has not identified a historical chinook population for the creek in which releases occur.

SECTION 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

This section describes how Performance Indicators listed in Section 1.10 will be monitored. Results of Performance Indicator monitoring will be evaluated annually and used to adaptively manage the hatchery program, as needed, to meet Performance Standards .

11.1) Monitoring and evaluation of Performance Indicators presented in Section 1.10.

11.1.1) Describe plans and methods proposed to collect data necessary to respond to each Performance Indicator identified for the program.

The comanagers conduct numerous ongoing monitor programs, including catch, escapement, marking, tagging, and fish health testing. The focus of enhanced monitoring and evaluation programs will be on the risks posed by ecological interactions with listed species. WDFW is proceeding on four tracks:

- 1) An ongoing research program conducted by Duffy et al. (2002) is assessing the nearshore distribution, size structure, and trophic interactions of juvenile salmon, and potential predators and competitors, in northern and southern Puget Sound. Funding is provided through the federal Hatchery Scientific Review Group.
- 2) A three year study of the estuarine and early marine use of Sinclair Inlet by juvenile salmonids is nearing completion. The project has four objectives:
 - a) Assess the spatial and temporal use of littoral habitats by juvenile chinook throughout the time these fish are available in the inlet;
 - b) Assess the use of offshore (i.e., non-littoral) habitats by juvenile chinook;
 - c) Determine how long cohorts of juvenile chinook salmon are present in Sinclair inlet;
 - d) Examine the trophic ecology of juvenile chinook in Sinclair Inlet. This will consist of evaluating the diets of wild chinook salmon and some of their potential predators and competitors. Funding is provided by the USDD-Navy.
- 3) WDFW is developing the design for a research project to assess the risks of predation on listed species by coho salmon and steelhead released from artificial production programs. Questions which this project will address include:
 - a) How does trucking and the source of fish (within watershed or out of watershed) affect the migration rate of juvenile steelhead?
 - b) How many juvenile chinook salmon of natural origin do coho salmon and steelhead consume?
 - c) What is the rate of residualism of steelhead in Puget Sound rivers?Funding needs have not yet been quantified, but would likely be met through a combination of federal and state sources.
- 4) WDFW is assisting the Hatchery Scientific Review Group in the development of a template for a regional monitoring plan. The template will provide an integrated assessment of hatchery and wild populations.

11.1.2) Indicate whether funding, staffing, and other support logistics are available or committed to allow implementation of the monitoring and evaluation program.

See Section 11.1.1.

11.2) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish resulting from monitoring and evaluation activities.

Risk aversion measures will be developed in conjunction with the monitoring and evaluation plans.

SECTION 12. RESEARCH

*Provide the following information for any research programs conducted in **direct association with the hatchery program described in this HGMP**. Provide sufficient detail to allow for the independent assessment of the effects of the research program on listed fish. If applicable, correlate with research indicated as needed in any ESU hatchery plan approved by the co-managers and NMFS. Attach a copy of any formal research proposal addressing activities covered in this section. Include estimated take levels for the research program with take levels provided for the associated hatchery program in **Table 1**.*

12.1) Objective or purpose.

Not applicable.

12.2) Cooperating and funding agencies.

12.3) Principle investigator or project supervisor and staff.

12.4) Status of stock, particularly the group affected by project, if different than the stock(s) described in Section 2.

12.5) Techniques: include capture methods, drugs, samples collected, tags applied.

12.6) Dates or time period in which research activity occurs.

12.7) Care and maintenance of live fish or eggs, holding duration, transport methods.

12.8) Expected type and effects of take and potential for injury or mortality.

12.9) Level of take of listed fish: number or range of fish handled, injured, or killed by sex, age, or size, if not already indicated in Section 2 and the attached take table (Table 1).

12.10) Alternative methods to achieve project objectives.

12.11) List species similar or related to the threatened species; provide number and causes of mortality related to this research project.

12.12) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse ecological effects, injury, or mortality to listed fish as a result of the proposed research activities.

SECTION 13. ATTACHMENTS AND CITATIONS

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SECTION 14. CERTIFICATION LANGUAGE AND SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that the information provided in this HGMP is submitted for the purpose of receiving limits from take prohibitions specified under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.1531-1543) and regulations promulgated thereafter for the proposed hatchery program, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or penalties provided under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Name, Title, and Signature of Applicant:

Certified by_____ Date:_____

Table 1. Estimated listed salmonid take levels of by hatchery activity.

Listed species affected: Chinook ESU/Population: Puget Sound Activity: Hatchery Coho Rearing				
Location of hatchery activity: Seahurst Park (Burien) Dates of activity: October-May Hatchery program operator: W DFW (volunteers)				
Type of Take	Annual Take of Listed Fish By Life Stage (<i>Number of Fish</i>)			
	Egg/Fry	Juvenile/S molt	Adult	Carcass
Observe or harass a)				
Collect for transport b)				
Capture, handle, and release c)				
Capture, handle, tag/mark/tissue sample, and release d)				
Removal (e.g. broodstock) e)				
Intentional lethal take f)				
Unintentional lethal take g)		Unknown		
Other Take (specify) h)				

- Contact with listed fish through stream surveys, carcass and mark recovery projects, or migrational delay at weirs.
- Take associated with weir or trapping operations where listed fish are captured and transported for release.
- Take associated with weir or trapping operations where listed fish are captured, handled and released upstream or downstream.
- Take occurring due to tagging and/or bio-sampling of fish collected through trapping operations prior to upstream or downstream release, or through carcass recovery programs.
- Listed fish removed from the wild and collected for use as broodstock.
- Intentional mortality of listed fish, usually as a result of spawning as broodstock.
- Unintentional mortality of listed fish, including loss of fish during transport or holding prior to spawning or prior to release into the wild, or, for integrated programs, mortalities during incubation and rearing.
- Other takes not identified above as a category.

Instructions:

1. An entry for a fish to be taken should be in the take category that describes the greatest impact.
2. Each take to be entered in the table should be in one take category only (there should not be more than one entry for the same sampling event).
3. If an individual fish is to be taken more than once on separate occasions, each take must be entered in the take table.